

Gc
929.2
F352r
1506606

M. L

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

Gc

山

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY

山



3 1833 01239 6013



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018

<https://archive.org/details/familyhistoryoff00rous>

Family History
of
The Fenders
and
The Lances

H. F. Roush



THE LISLE PRESS

Geo. Lisle Parmenter

Lima, Ohio

August, 1942

THE LITTLE PRINCE

by

ANTOINETTE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

and

ILLUSTRATED BY

21

THE LITTLE PRINCE

ANTOINETTE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

ILLUSTRATED BY

ANTOINETTE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY

An Apology

If there be either censure or credit for what follows it belongs to Aunt Mary Hatcher Sonner who for a long time has insisted that I "find out" something about the FENDERS and the LANCES. Almost a year ago I started the "finding out" by going to Virginia, since it seemed certain that the research should begin there. The assumption was correct, for much helpful information was found in old county records in the various court houses.

If what is recorded here is not complete or fully informative, the only excuse to be offered is lack of experience and inability to properly prepare—for which due leniency is asked.

For valuable help I am more than indebted to those whose names appear below; without their aid the work would never have been finished.

Aunt Mary Sonner

Mrs. P. B. Zink
Hillsboro, Ohio

Mrs. Catherine S. Kibler
Woodstock, Virginia

The Bureau of Census
Washington, D. C.

Jessica C. Ferguson,
Genealogical Librarian
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

Mr. E. E. Keister
Strasburg, Virginia

Mr. Brinker,
Sexton of Zion Church
Hamburg, Virginia

Mr. Richard Griffith
Winchester, Virginia

Charles W. Finter
Luray, Virginia

Mr. Harry M. Strickler
Luray, Virginia

To Mr Strickler, who is a far distant cousin on the Roush side, must go special appreciation for his work and

advice. He is the author of several county and family histories, is thoroughly familiar with research work, is an attorney, and has a wide acquaintance throughout Virginia; and generously he gave me the benefit of all these in lending his helping-hand.

I have tried to be accurate, in as far as possible, and have tried to verify all records; but where certain things have been assumed, the assumption has been mine and is to be considered as such.

HARRY F. ROUSH

331 N. Jameson Avenue

Lima, Ohio

July 27, 1942

It is the policy of the United States to support the
freedom of the press in all countries and to assist
the people of the world to obtain the benefits of
this freedom. It is the policy of the United States to
support the people of the world in their struggle for
freedom.

I have tried to do my best to do this. I have
tried to do this in all the ways that I can. I have
tried to do this in all the ways that I can. I have
tried to do this in all the ways that I can.

WALTER P. REAGAN

371 W. Jackson Street
Chicago, Illinois
April 12, 1944

The Fender Family

That Big White Oak Creek has two forks known as East and North or that they come together in Brown County and send their waters south to blend with those of the Ohio River has nothing to do with what is to be told here, for it is the country on and near the East Fork in which we are interested; to narrow it even more, we may confine our attention to the neighborhood which lies within the sound of Union church bell, since here began the Fender family in Highland County, Ohio along with the Lances, and here numerous descendants of both still live.

To speak of Union Church is to go back to within a few years of the coming of the first settlers who built their cabins on the East Fork of White Oak and the nearby streams of Smoky Row, Fish Roy, and Hiser's Run.

The first families were of many religious beliefs and, with a wisdom far beyond many of those who came later, decided to build a church for all and call it "Union." The first meeting house stood on the raise almost directly south of the Roberts (sometimes called the Dunn) graveyard on what is now commonly known as the Sauner farm and faced White Oak Creek where the stream was later crossed by the covered bridge at the foot of Taylorsville Hill.

Records and research fail to show what became of the first building or when it was no longer used as a church, but unauthenticated legend has it division came in the original congregation with the coming to Union Church of traveling preachers of the newly organized Disciple Denomination. Of its formation by Alexander Campbell nothing need be said except that one of its most ardent missionaries was Peter Horn or Hahn who, if we may credit handed down talk, preached sermons which did not meet with the approval of many of the members. His sermons were, however, very

The Interior

There are many things to be seen in the interior of the State. The first thing that strikes the eye is the vastness of the country. It is a land of wide prairies, rolling hills, and fertile valleys. The climate is temperate, with hot summers and cold winters. The soil is rich and productive. The people are industrious and enterprising. They have made great progress in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The interior is a land of opportunity and hope.

The interior of the State is a land of great beauty. The scenery is picturesque and varied. There are mountains, rivers, lakes, and forests. The climate is healthy and pleasant. The people are kind and hospitable. They have a rich and interesting history. The interior is a land of great resources and potential.

The interior of the State is a land of great importance. It is the heart of the country, the center of its commerce and industry. It is the source of its food and clothing. It is the seat of its government and its laws. The interior is a land of great power and influence. It is the key to the nation's future.

The interior of the State is a land of great promise. It is a land of great opportunity for the future. It is a land of great potential for growth and development. The people of the interior are working hard to make the most of their resources and to improve their lives. They are building a better future for themselves and for their children. The interior is a land of great hope and optimism.

much to the liking of certain families who lived farther up the creek among whom were the Fenders, Lances, Kiblers, Winkles, Surbers, Coffmans, and Pulliams, and eventually they withdrew from the first congregation and built a combination schoolhouse and church which was located near where the present brick Union Church stands.

The congregation then became strictly "Disciple" or "Christian" in denomination and has remained so ever since. Some of the older people can still faintly remember the second Union Church, and from their description, it was of log construction with its door to the south and had puncheon benches for seating purposes. We cannot tell when this church was no longer used and the third Union Church built just north of it across the road in the southeast corner of the graveyard, but the elderly and middle-aged people in the neighborhood remember the white frame building with a high spire and rows of straight backed walnut benches inside strictly divided into women's and men's sides. Well up on the right or feminine side the seat of one bench was covered with a plump straw tick placed there and used by "Aunt Katy Fender", our maternal great grandmother, and anyone who ever sat through the sermon period of the "Elders" of those days, including "Wash" Ruble, "Billy" Moore, and "One Eyed" Crawford, knew she was a very wise woman who saw no harm in having comfort along with her piety—particularly so when the latter was of long duration.

A summer storm sent a bolt of lightning crashing into its spire and caused a fire which destroyed the third church, and those people who rushed to the scene and stood hopelessly by said the old bell tolled twice before it crashed from its belfry into the raging fire below and ended its existence doing what it had done so many times for the pioneers who lay buried almost in the shadow of the burning building.

If our memory is not playing hide and seek with facts, Aunt America ("Mec" to everyone who knew her) Robinson saved the communion set and the bible, but if she did, we never knew what became of them.

It is not necessary here to tell about the new brick church built on or near the place where the second church stood, for it is there yet to speak for itself, but if we return to the graveyard there north and west and not far removed from where the third church burned may be seen two thin flat tombstones rectangular in contour with the upper corners rounded. Passing years, frost, snow, rain, and heat have greyed and black mottled them, but chiseled on their west sides are the following inscriptions:

GEORGE FENDER

Born Dec. 28, 1777

Died Dec. 23, 1855

MAGDALENA, wife of George Fender

Aged 86 years.

Died May 21, 1863

And so we come to the end of the first White Oak Fenders, and from it we try to trace back as far as possible to their beginning.

It is not necessary that we will attend the new school
about half an hour the place where the school is
about 100 ft. It is there yet no school for girls, and I am
to the question of the school and the school for boys
from which the school is now being built. The school
the school is now being built. It is now being built
and the school is now being built. The school is now
being built and the school is now being built. The school
is now being built and the school is now being built.

THE SCHOOL
1887-1888
1888-1889
1889-1890

THE SCHOOL
1890-1891
1891-1892
1892-1893

THE SCHOOL
1893-1894
1894-1895
1895-1896

Magdalena, the daughter of Adam

(The Lances)

Magdalena Fender's maiden name was Lance, also spelled Lointz, Lentz, Lantz, and Louance, and she was the daughter of Adam and Catherine Lance. She was born in Shenandoah County, Virginia in 1777, day and month not known unless we take the inscription on her tombstone as being true in stating that when she died on May 21, 1863 she was exactly 86 years of age. However, this is questionable, and it seems better to conclude that the month and day of her birth was unknown or was not considered necessary when the gravestone was inscribed. Her full and legal name was Mary Magdalena, but this, by usage, had been corrupted to "Motaline", and she was so known to her immediate family and friends, and thus the name has been handed down to her descendants.

That the Lance family was of German origin, we know; for according to the information shown in "Pennsylvania German Pioneers", an official publication of 1834, the first Lance to come to this country was one Joerg. The evidence seems to indicate that he came on the ship "*Leslie*" with about four hundred other German emigrants from the towns or districts of Palatinate, Manheim, and Zweybreckt. This publication conclusively shows that he landed at Philadelphia in 1752. We do not know exactly where he came from, but the name Lointz (Lance) is most common in the region of the Palatinate, and this may have been his German home. Neither do we know his age nor whether he was married when he arrived in this country, since no record has been found concerning either.

From the year 1752 until August 19, 1768 no knowledge is had as to where he resided nor is it of particular importance, but it seems safe to presume that he lived

in one of the Pennsylvania "Dutch" settlements until, along with other friends and neighbors, he moved to Virginia.

Examining old records is tedious work, and to attempt to trace the entire history of the Lance family is a task far beyond the ability of the writer, but it can be said and substantiated by the records that August 19, 1768 Lord Fairfax (the land proprietor, by grant of the Crown, of the "Great Neck" tract of land in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia) conveyed to the same "Joerg Lointz" 157 acres, more or less, of land, "Said land on south side of North Mountain and on the drains of North River of Shenandoah," and from this same Joerg Lointz we can trace, direct, the lineage of Mary Magdalena Lance Fender, the wife of George Fender, as follows:

The wife of Joerg Lointz was named Catherine, and they had the following children:

George Lointz (deceased when will was made)

Henry Lointz

Jacob Lointz

Anna Maria Lointz (deceased when will was made)

Catherine Lointz (deceased when will was made)

GEORGE ADAM LOINTZ (the name Adam is used in records).

Elisabeth Lointz

The evidence of the above is the will of Joerg Lointz which was made on November 6, 1789 and probated on March 8, 1796. The will was witnessed by George Fravel, David Jordan, and John Geyan or Geyer. The name of the last witness is almost faded out and hardly legible even with a strong reading glass. The executors were Catherine Lointz (wife) and Henry Lointz (son).

The will in brief provides "Plantation to go to widow for life and thereafter to two sons George Adam, commonly known as Adam, and Henry Lointz. Adam to have that

part on which he now resides, line already marked by me, but Adam is also to pay my five children or their heirs as follows: To Jacob, to the heirs of my daughter Anna Maria, dead, to the heirs of my daughter Catherine, dead to the heirs of my son George, dead, and to my daughter Elisabeth five pounds after my wife's decease or she marries again. Son Henry to have other tract whereon I now live."

Signed "JOERG LOINTZ"
(In German)

Reference Book E-6
Shenandoah County Records
Woodstock, Virginia

No comment need be made on the will, and while we may have a natural interest in the other children or their heirs, necessity compels us to confine our attention to Adam, alone, except where court records draw him into direct contact with some of the others and the association becomes a necessary part of our record.

In this connection (Reference E-207 Shenandoah County, Virginia Records) a sale was had in 1798, month and day not legible, and the "movables" of "Joerg Lointz" were sold by his son Henry as executor. Since his mother in the before mentioned will was named co-executor and her name does not now appear as such in the records, we are led to believe that she died in the period between March 8, 1796 and——— in 1798. Be that as it may, the sale was had and the record shows that items such as "big kettle, little kettle, ox bow, candle moulds, carding wheel" and numerous others including "one muley cow, one brindle cow, one one-eyed dun mare", etc., were sold. Among the purchasers were Henry Lointz, Adam Lointz, Henry Wolf, Andrew Coffman, Jacob Parrott, Joseph Lamon, Henry Wilkin, Philip Wiseman, Valentine Roads, Jacob Coffman, John Effinger, David Funkhouser, John Cline, Anthony Ready, and Peter Hollar.

Nothing more appears in the records until (according to Reference M-400 of Shenandoah County, Virginia) Jan-

uary 16, 1801 when Adam Lointz sold and conveyed to Gabriel Saygar, the son of Conrad Sayger, 92 acres of land, and the deed specifically shows that the land was a part of the 157 acres originally conveyed to Joerg Lointz by Lord Fairfax in 1768 and later willed by him to his son Adam Lointz.

The deed also establishes for the record the first name of Adam Lance's wife since the name Catherine Lance is plainly inscribed below that of her husband's.

The sale of his land in Virginia evidently was preliminary to the removal of Adam Lance and his family to Ohio. We find verification of this foregoing fact in Daniel Scott's "History of Highland County, Ohio, published in 1890. On page 64 we find the following data, "In the fall of 1801 Adam Lance and George Fender moved from Virginia and settled in the neighborhood of the Davidsons and Finley's on White Oak."

We do not know when or by what route the emigrant families left Virginia. They could have gone north in the Valley to Winchester and then west until they reached the Ohio River near the site of what is now the present city of Parkersburg; or they may have traveled further north to Cumberland, then over what is now the National Road to Wheeling. However, we are inclined to think they first went south and then west until they struck the Kanawha River and followed it to Point Pleasant on the Ohio and, after crossing the last named stream, took a route that led them through present day Gallopolis, Rio Grande, and Jackson to Chillicothe.

Our reason for assuming this is that Adam Lance purchased a tract of land containing 412 acres, more or less, from Joseph Kerr and his wife Nancy Kerr—both living in Ross County, Ohio the county seat of which, at that time, was Chillicothe. The deed covering the purchase is recorded in Highland County, Ohio (Page 9 of old records). It is interesting to note that this land sold for five hundred and

forty-six dollars or \$1.32½ per acre. The description of the land is long and tiresome and the survey shows trees as the only land marks. To give an example, the grant begins with a beech and hickory, runs hence S. 17½ to 118 ps. to a beech and lynn, thence N. 81 to 44 ps. to a white oak, thence 9 to 8 ps. to an elm, thence N. 49 to 89 ps. to a white oak, thence N. 81 to 267 ps. crossing a branch, and so on for several pages. Be that as it may, we know the land lay not far from the northwest bank of White Oak Creek and south of the road which runs west from the cross-roads at Union Church to Old Gum Corner and was bound on the west by the road which runs from the old Kibler farm to Taylorsville Station; and on the east it was bounded by the tract of land which George Fender, Adam Lance's son-in-law, purchased from Joseph Kerr and which will be referred to later.

Adam Lance and his wife Catherine had six sons and four daughters as is evidenced by his will on Page 1, File Case No. 359 of Highland County, Ohio records and subsequently is shown below.

John Lance married Caty Fender (Sister of George)

Henry Lance married Barbara Ockerman

Jacob Lance married Betsey Ruble

Adam Lance, Jr. married Catherine Hizer

William Lance married Polly Coffman

Isaac Lance (No record of marriage)

MAGDALENA LANCE married GEORGE FENDER

Elisabeth Lance married John Wardlow

Barbara Lance married Jacob Borden

Sally Lance married David Wardlow

Much more could be told of the other Lances, but again we must confine our attention to Magdalena (Motaline) who married George Fender: but before passing on to this there are some items of interest which can be mentioned.

After the pioneer Lances, Adam and Catherine (she was commonly known as "Granny") arrived in the White Oak settlement, they built their cabin on a location which can best be described as being about half way between the later owned home of Frank Fender and that of William Lance. From one of the Fender fields a gate opened into a lane which ran west and came out at the turn of the road near the John Kibler place. The junction was formed just east of the bridge which crosses Fish Roy. The Lance cabin stood in what might be called the angle of the lane and the gate when the latter was open. No one seems to know just when the building fell or was torn down, but its roofless walls were there as late as 1875.

Catherine Lance (Granny) died previous to February 2, 1824. This we assume because she is not mentioned in her husband's will which was made on the above mentioned date. We further assume that Adam died shortly previous to October 8, 1827, the date the will was probated; for it is customary to file wills soon after the death of the maker. The will was witnessed by Hercules Murphy and John Smith. Godfrey Wilkin and John Heas (Hays) were executors with John Wardlow and Hercules Murphy as their securities. John Davidson, Frederick Gibler, and Hercules Murphy were the appraisers.

The will contains nothing out of the ordinary, but the estate settlement shows some payments which are interesting in comparison with similar services today and below are shown some of them.

December 11, 1827

Received of Godfrey Wilkin Executor of the Estate of Adam Lance, deceased, Five dollars and fifty cents for one coffin. Rec'd by me.

JACOB COFFMAN

December 17, 1827

Received of John Hays Executor of Adam Lance, deceased, thirty-one and a fourth cents in full of my demand for crying the sayl this 17th day of December 1827.

HENRY SURBER

December 20, 1827

Received of John Hays, one of the Executors of Adam Lance, deceased, thirty-seven and one half cents for clerking sayl one day, December 20, 1827.

JAMES H. MURPHY

We do not know where Adam and Catherine (Granny) Lance are buried. Possibly it was in the Robert's (Dunn) Graveyard, for it is not far from their home. We hardly think their graves are in Union Churchyard, since it is questionable whether it was in existence as a burial ground when they died. Maybe they were buried near their cabin as was often done in those days. But no matter where they were laid for their long final rest, it must have been in a small open spot among the giant white oak, elm, walnut, and poplar trees which so thoroughly covered the hills and valleys along White Oak Creek.

And so we leave Adam and Granny, our first Lance ancestors in Ohio, and take up the other side of the family.

December 15, 1887

Received of John Hays Lawrence of New York
Twenty Dollars and a receipt for the same
for the year 1887

John Hays Lawrence

December 15, 1887

Received of John Hays Lawrence of New York
Twenty Dollars and a receipt for the same
for the year 1887

John Hays Lawrence

We have been very much interested in the
Laws and Customs of the various States and
Territories and it is our hope that some
of the most interesting and valuable
information which is now being gathered
will be made available to the public in a
form which will be of great value to
those who are interested in the subject.
We are sure that the work which is
being done in this field will be of great
benefit to the public and we are sure
that the work which is being done in
this field will be of great benefit to
the public and we are sure that the
work which is being done in this field
will be of great benefit to the public.

Very truly yours,
John Hays Lawrence

George, the pioneer in Ohio

(The Fenders)

In tracing the Fender (Finter Fenter) line, we are fortunate that only one came to America between 1727 and 1805, and since our ancestral part of the family was established in Ohio before the last mentioned date, we are positive that one, Hans Michael Finter was our first American forefather.

Again referring to "Pennsylvania German Pioneers" on pages 184, 186, and 187, there appears List A-48, "An account of men passengers on board the *Townsend*, Thomas Thompson Master, from Amsterdam (Qualified Oct. 5, 1737.)" Then follows a list of two hundred and thirty-one names including that of HANS MICHAEL FINTER. Further down, the list is supplemented with more information which reads, "List (48-B) of Palantines imported in the ship *Billinder Townsend*, Thomas Thompson Master, from Amsterdam but last from Cowes, as by clearance."

Again the same list appears but with another supplement (List C) which states, "At The Court House of Philadelphia, October 5, 1737.

Present

The Honorable James Logan, Esquire, President.

Ralph Assheton, Thomas Guffets, Samuel Hassell

Associates

The Palantines whose names are underwritten, imported in the *Billinder Townsend*, Thomas Thompson Master, from Amsterdam but last from Cowes, did this day take and subscribe the Oaths to the Government.

George, the painter in 1810

The painter

In 1810 the painter George, who was born in 1780, was living in London. He was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful.

George was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful. He was born in 1780 and died in 1810. He was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful.

George was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful. He was born in 1780 and died in 1810. He was a very famous painter and had many pupils.

The painter George, who was born in 1780, was living in London. He was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful.

The painter George, who was born in 1780, was living in London. He was a very famous painter and had many pupils. He was also a very good teacher and his pupils were very successful.

All the foregoing is of interest in showing when the first Finter came to this country as well as establishing a certainty of the family's German origin.

Hans Finter's history in this country is almost a blank. However, we do know he resided in or near the Palantine settlement (on leased or rented land, since an examination fails to show him as a land owner) of Paoli, Pennsylvania not far from Philadelphia. Whom he married or the number of children he had, we do not know. Neither do we know when he died or where he and his wife are buried, but we feel certain that they never reached Virginia, because on a full list of all Finters who came from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah Valley, their names do not appear.

It is to be regretted that we know so little about this ancestor, but if someone who could take the time to carefully go over muster rolls, lists of tithables or tax payers, and other similar old records, he would undoubtedly find items of interest which might lead to more knowledge.

Since it was the usual custom, we seem safe in assuming that this first Fender was buried in a graveyard of the Palantines not far from Paoli, as were most of his neighbors, but no one can say this is certain since any grave marker, if one existed, has long since disappeared.

The increased settlement around Philadelphia, along with difficulties between farmers and the Penn estate, led many of the German families to move to Virginia. Lord Fairfax, by Grant of the Crown, was landed owner and proprietor of The Great Neck, an immense tract of land extending from near Winchester to what is now the southern line of Shenandoah County. He was granting liberal land terms to new immigrants. The movement was particularly heavy from 1740 to 1780, and during this time Lances, Fenders, Wilkins, Kiblers, Zircles, Roushs, Coffmans, Surbers, Winkles, and many other families with familiar names came to settle around Woodstock, Lantz Mills, Mt. Jackson, and other sites in the Valley.

The Fenders who came to Virginia first appear on Hites census enumeration list of 1783 and were as follows:

Andrew

Conrad

Boston

Mathias

The first two settled near Woodstock, between the river and North Mountain, on or near Narrow Passage Creek; while the latter two went to what is now Page County, Virginia and were the ancestors of the branch which has many descendants living in the vicinity of Luray. This branch did not change their name and still use the original spelling, Finter. Much could be written of them, but since we are interested in the Shenandoah County branch we must of necessity keep our attention on them.

We do not know, and careful research has failed in showing the relationship of Andrew and Conrad Finter to the original Hans Michael, but we assume they were sons. However, this is not of vital importance either, for it is with one Henry Finter who first appears on Pugh's census list of 1785 in whom our interest lies. All recorded evidence shows that he was the son of Hans Michael and a younger brother of Conrad and that when he came to Virginia he lived adjacent to this brother. His other brother, Andrew, who was listed in 1783 does not appear in 1785; our opinion, aided by records which are not complete, is that he died in the time between the enumerations and that his brother Henry then moved to Virginia from Pennsylvania and took over Andrew's holdings.

Henry Fender had five children, but we have definite record concerning only two of them—Caty who emigrated to Ohio and there later married John Lance, a son of Adam and Magdalena, and George.

No birth record has been found for George Fender, but his father does not appear on the Virginia census enumera-

tion of 1783 but does on that of 1785. Hence we assume that on December 28, 1777, the date of the son's birth, Henry Fender and his family lived in Pennsylvania and that our ancestor, George, was born there and came to Virginia when about seven or eight years old.

In tracing family history two sources of information are very valuable; one of these is legal transactions such as deeds, wills, sales, etc., and the other is church records including births, christenings, marriages and the like, but candor compels us to say that the Fenders had scant mention in either.

About equidistant from the little places of Lantz Mills and Hamburg in Shenandoah County, though neither existed then, the Lutheran Church known as "Zion" was founded possibly as early as 1746. Be that as it may, it is an old congregation which has been housed in at least three buildings and whose ancient record book in faded German script gives every church activity of the members.

Delving through the yellow and brittle pages required careful, tedious effort, in which the aged church sexton who is the custodian of the book gave very valuable help: for nothing is indexed, and the recordings go from days, to months, to years indiscriminately in relating what happened.

Some times the births, christenings, marriages, and deaths were not written in the records until long after they occurred, and then, as though someone had a burst of energy, many items would be inscribed at one time to be followed by another long lapse. Much is in the book about the Lances, for Zion was their home church, and they were regular attendants interested in its welfare and progress and, therefore, receive far more mention than the Fenders. But leaving them all except our George and "Motaline", we find that under the record of February 12, 1798 (?), (the last figure is not legible and could be seven, eight or nine) George Fender and Maria Magdalena Lance were married, and on April 20, 1800 to them was born a daughter. But the

name is faded and gone, so we can only surmise that this was the child which family legend says was born in Virginia and came with her Lance grandparents and her father and mother to Ohio. Was it the Catherine who married Henry Surber, or the Mary who married Abraham Roberts, or one of the others? We don't know and can only leave this record the same as the one at Zion with the child's name erased by time.

Mention can be made of the name variance in the two entries; for the marriage record tells of Maria Magdalena Lance, while the birth description speaks of George and Mary Magdalena Fender, but all the evidence points to their being the same person.

In a former paragraph it was stated that no definite record was had of any brothers or sisters of George, other than his sister, Caty, but should anyone care to search far enough in the Zion record book it is almost certain that evidence can be found of a brother, John, and a sister, Mary (Maria), who married a certain Votter (possibly Wotter or Motter). In addition to the age of the records which are yellow and faded, the fact that they are written in old German script with spelling that might be questioned makes accurate translation very difficult; and full responsibility, along with apologies, is here accepted for any errors which may appear due to inability to translate properly.

I wish all of you could see Zion Church in its valley setting. To the west are the Alleghanies, green-covered and rolling like the highland Hills, with streams rushing from their foot hills to join the Shenandoah. Stony and Narrow Passage Creeks are fast flowing and clear with mills on their banks and fertile bottom lands around them.

Off to the east, the Blue Ridge with its ever hanging azure haze is partially shut off from a full view by Massanutten Mountain which rears up in the Valley like a protecting castle. Large trees, winding roads, clear streams, and mountains in the background are all to be seen from Zion Churchyard, quiet and peaceful, with moss covered grave-

stones dated back to when the country was very young. It's a scene always to be remembered and made more interesting to us descendants because it was George and Motaline's childhood homeland.

Down the hill from where Virgie Fender Roler now lives there was in early days a fine free-flowing spring which has long ago filled in and stopped running. Nothing remains to show where it was, but nearby in about the year 1801 or 1802, George and Magdalena (Lance) Fender built their cabin. It stood there for many years, and after their son John built the big house on the hill, (the same house which was Uncle Frank Fender's home and is now occupied by his daughter Virgie mentioned above) his wife, Catherine, stored the cheese press and other home-use things in the original log structure. This is remembered by some of the family, and it must have been a sturdy little house to still be usable as late as the early eighteen-seventies and eighties.

George Fender had purchased about one hundred acres of land from the same Joseph Kerr who sold Adam Lance his tract, and it seems safe to assume that his home was located near the middle of it. The deed covering the purchase is lengthy, and similar to the Lance deed, it uses trees for location and boundary purposes. There is, therefore, no reason for inserting any part of it here.

George and Magdalena were the parents of the following children:

Catherine Fender married Henry Surber

Mary Fender married Abraham Roberts

Elisabeth Fender married Isaac Gibler

Sarah Fender married —— Martin

Jacob Fender married Mary Ann Gibler

George Fender married Mary Carrier and Jemima Boyd

JOHN FENDER married Catherine Gibler

To prepare a full list of the descendants of the children would require far more time than we have and is hardly

possible here, but it can be mentioned that many of them live not far from the ancestral home while others have gone farther away, but all are well known in the Union neighborhood. Catherine Surber was the mother of "Uncle Perry" and the mother-in-law of "Uncle Mike Winkle". Mary (Aunt Polly) Roberts was the mother of Clinton, Ellen Roberts Boggess, Anna Roberts Gossett, Lucy Roberts Gossett and several other children. Elisabeth (Aunt Betsy) Kibler was the mother of Cornelius, Mariah Kibler Roberts, and was the grandmother of Newton Ambrase. Sarah (Aunt Sally Martin) was the mother, of John, "Dock", Dave George, Mariah Martin Ruble and others. Jacob Fender, who moved to the Buford or Hollowtown neighborhood, was the father of Fred, George, John, Sarah Fender Roads, Chaffolia Fender Faris, and other children.

George Fender was the father of David (Uncle Dave), Magdalena Fender Purdy, Rachel Fender Burris, Rebecca Fender Winkle; and children by his second wife were Lucy Fender Mitchell and Bertha (Bert) Fender Waits.

And this brings us to John Fender our own immediate ancestor who was born Jan. 6, 1813 and died March 19, 1888. He married Catherine Kibler who was born February 25, 1813 and died March 10, 1888. John and Catherine were the parents of the following children:

William T. Fender, born Jan. 6, 1837, married
Amanda Vance

Leah Fender, born May 5, 1838, unmarried, died year
of birth.

Sarah Fender, born Oct. 18, 1838, unmarried, deaf,
mute

Henry Fender, born April 19, 1841, married Catherine
Pulliam

Mary Fender, born Feb. 7, 1843, married George Carr.

RACHEL FENDER, born Aug. 28, 1844, married Robert
J. Hatcher

Amelia Fender, born March 10, 1847, married Charles
Moberly

Catherine Fender, born April 7, 1850, married Edward
Carr

America Fender, born Nov. 7, 1852, married Charles
Robinson

J. Frank Fender, born Feb. 25, 1856, married Anna
Roberts

Rachel Fender married Robert James Hatcher, and they
were the parents of four children as shown below:

CORNELIA HATCHER married FRANK C. HALLER
Children: Jessie, deceased; Robert, deceased; Ruth, and Carl

KATHERINE HATCHER married ANDREW ROBERTS
Children: Clarence and Earl

CLARUS HATCHER married GEORGE E. ROUSH
Children: Harry

MARY HATCHER married MINOT SONNER
Children: Floyd

And so we come to 1942—or one hundred and forty-one years after George and Motaline came from Virginia to start their Ohio life in the little cabin near the clear spring which sent its branch into White Oak Creek a short distance to the south. Not far from where it entered the larger stream was the ford where the road crossed and then went on thru the Uncle "Ed" Carr farm (where Alva Carr now lives) to join the Taylorsville Road, for the bridge at William Sonner's was not built until years after the first settlers came. New roads, new homes built accessible to them, new bridges over streams which have had their original courses changed both by man and nature—all have helped to alter country-side appearances as they were when the land was new and the settlers few and scattered. But there was a lane that I remember extending from the original Fender home

in a westerly direction through the Lance land and into the main road a short distance east of Uncle John and Aunt Polly Ann Kibler's home. Grandmother Rachel told me that one time Great Grandfather George had been helping the Kiblers butcher and did not start home along this lane until after dark. He was carrying some of the freshly killed pork, and wolves smelled it and chased him almost home where Motaline, hearing his yells and the howling of the pack, met him with a torch and the gun. The torch was made of bark tightly rolled and lighted or from the dried stocks of "horse weeds" that grew thick and high in the White Oak bottoms and burned with a clear light and little smoke.

Many hear-say legends have come down to us about George. As to their truth, we cannot say, but possibly they may be partially believed. As handed down by word of mouth, he was always a great hunter, and though his crops and garden might not have been the best, there was always plenty of wild meat, particularly bear and vension, at the cabin. One story is related of how he was treed by a bear one night and in some way the flint dropped off his rifle, and he had to stay in the tree all night. Motaline told how, when George went hunting at nights, she hung a blanket over the cabin window to keep the wolves from looking in. But her favorite story was about the squaws who came to the cabin to beg and would put the papooses on their carrying boards outside the door and how the big hound would use the Indian babies and boards for tree purposes. The hound would then get whipped to appease the Indian mothers for doing what was only natural to him based on a kindred odor.

George, from all stories, was not much of a family man and, even in Virginia, was not considered a good husband; for Aunt Polly Ann Kibler said that when Adam Lance and his family left Virginia, George did not come along with Motaline and the baby, but after they had been on the road for several days, he came riding up on a dun horse and continued on to Ohio with them. Aunt Polly Ann also said

that George was very much like his grand son Uncle Will Fender, but possibly we had better not go into that here.

George died several years before Motaline who lived for a long time in her son John's big brick house where one of the rooms across the hall was known as "Granny's Room." Second childhood came to her and she lived again her early years. Her bed had turned posts which ended at the top in a round section; one of these she called her "bab-schein" and spent hours dressing it in baby clothes with a little cap atop the wooden ball. She insisted on feeding it and was distressed when it would not take the food, and lapsing back to her early day German, she sang and talked to the imaginary child. Many more stories linger in family legend, but space does not permit their bringing forth here. However the ones about the dun horse, the wolves, and the hound and the papoose have always been with us.

George Fender was a large land owner, and in old Highland County, Ohio records interesting transactions are found showing purchases and disposals as follows:

Book 7, Page 568: George Fender from Joseph Kerr—100 acres.

Book 2, Page 167: George Fender from John A. Fulton—145 acres.

Book 5, Page 486: George Fender from Francis Findlay—117 acres.

Book 7, Page 242: George Fender from Abraham Buford—66 acres.

George Fender from Charles Buford, William Buford, Abraham Buford, Executors—85 acres.

The last two transactions are interesting because their descriptions cover and show land as being located on the North fork of White Oak Creek, whereas all others show as being located on the East fork of the same creek. The Bufords lived in Scott County;

Kentucky, and the first transaction is from Abraham Scott and his wife Martha. The second is from three Bufords as Executors of an estate, presumably that of their father, Abraham. Was this land on North fork, and was the present town of Buford named after the family from Kentucky? We don't know, and neither do we definitely know of final disposal of this land, as will be explained later.

Book 5, Page 255: George Fender from G. W. Barrere—62 acres.

Book 5, Page 473: George Fender from D. M. Abraham—70 acres.

Book 11, Page 105: George Fender from William Lance—68 acres.

The last transaction is under date of August 15th, 1843, and thus we learn that for about forty years additions were made to the original Kerr purchase and that the total holdings were 713 acres. George may have been a hunter who liked to roam the woods; he may not have been a good farmer, as measured by present day standards, but anyone who could accumulate over seven hundred acres of land in those days had something above the ordinary. Maybe he paid for it with coon skins, skunk hides, and bear pelts, but pay for it he did, for when later it was transferred and disposed of, it was "free and unincumbered".

The disposal of the property (both real and personal) of George and Magdalena is more or less vague. In so far as the records examined are concerned, it is apparent that he left no will, and the only transaction of any land deeded by him were three in number.

In Deed Book 5, Page 256, there is recorded under date of October 10, 1835, a deed by which George Fender Sr. and his wife, Magdalena, for the sum of one dollar, conveyed to George Fender Jr. eighty-five acres of land.

Again we find that the description of this tract places it on the North fork of White Oak Creek and states it is a part of a Military Warrant, No. 173, in favor of Francis Cowhen, but its detailed bounds show it to be a part of the same Buford tract which was previously mentioned. So evidently George Fender at one time owned land on or near the Buford fork of White Oak, but concerning its ultimate disposal, except the conveyance to his son George covering a part of it, the records apparently do not show.

The next disposal shown is in Deed Book III, Page 219, under date of June 19, 1855, and it is followed by another in Deed Book XII, Page 219. Both of these were from George Fender and his wife, Magdalena, to their son, John Fender, and were quit claims to all their land under conditions which (as quoted from the deed) are as follows: "For their support during their natural lives, in clothing, food, medical attendance if necessary, and all reasonable comforts of life."

How the other children were provided for we do not know, but in as far as it was possible to learn from the records, some land was given to George Jr. and the balance to John, and there we must leave the matter.

The beginning of my education was at the old Union school-house across from Uncle (Black) George and Aunt "Kit" Rubles, with my Mother as the teacher; and my first remembrance of any church-going was to Union, the third church. How old I was, I don't know, but in memory and possibly in partial imagination I can still go back and see many long gone on a summer Sunday morning attending the church which stood in what is now part of the graveyard. Grandfather Hatcher would be there, and just before we entered he would throw away his chew of Star or fine cut and pop a piece of dried orange peel into his mouth. Grandmother Rachel was a fine looking women primly dressed in black and wearing a queer shaped bonnet with tying ribbons.

Uncle Ed Carr and Aunt Kit (Goody) have now arrived. She carries a big black pocketbook, or handbag, with shiny snaps, and in it are little round cakes sprinkled with granulated sugar which she brought for the children. Uncle Charl Robinson and Aunt "Mec" (America) walked up the hill to church, and after the services she and I would go through a regular ritual. She would ask, "How are you today, Harry?" I would place my hand on the imaginary pain and answer, "My back hurts me; I feel so bad." This always got a laugh from her and, what was more important to me, a piece of the left over "meeting cake" (communion bread). Aunt "Mec" always furnished the communion bread and wine. The latter in those times was not grape juice, and it was told that so great was its potency that our deaf hired-hand, "Bill" Fisher, would commune with two large swallows from the cup when it reached him. Uncle George and Aunt Mary Carr may have been there, but more than likely they were at Olive (Greasy) Chapel which was near their home. Possibly Uncle Frank Fender was there and, if he was, when he spoke to me it sounded like he said, "How are you Horry?" Aunt Ann, his wife, I don't remember, though I suppose I should. Uncle Charl Moberly and Aunt Milly would hardly be there since they lived in Buford and would be at church, with their children Det (Loretta), Kitty, Bert, and Maggie. Aunt Sis (Sarah) Fender, the deaf great aunt, would have come with us, for she lived then at Grandfather's house. I think Uncle Hen and Aunt Kit ("Dis") Fender would have been there with "Al" the youngest boy, but I don't know about the older boy Ed. Jennie, the daughter who married Sam Roberts, would hardly have been there except for some special occasion, but if she was, Stanley and Sedley (Sed) would have been with her. I just can't accurately place in my mind all of Uncle Will and Aunt Amanda Fender's children. Henry (Little Hen) I remember well and his brother John I faintly recall; but the girls of the family, excepting Bertie, have completely faded from the picture—and she does not appear clearly.

The years play queer pranks with one's memory. Some things and people seem indelibly etched there while others of equal importance have vanished without a trace of why they have gone.

Of Aunt Mary Carr's children, I always remember Ella first (she married Ed Roberts), and then I recollect her brother Frank who was killed by a falling tree in the "Al" Fender woods, not far from old "Gum Corner", when I was very young. I can, however, still recall his appearance and his voice, but his brother Hoad (Hoadly) does not have any place in my memory. There was another daughter, Annie, but aside from knowing whom she married, my mind is also blank concerning her.

We now drift back once again to Union on a summer Sunday morning with the church windows open wide to admit the warm rustling breeze laden with the fragrance of nearby locust trees in bloom and the accompanying hum of bees around them. There comes, too, the faintly audible sound of the horses, hitched to the buggies and surreys, busily stamping flies.

Among other familiar faces in the assembly were those of Aunt "Mec's" girls, Stella, Rose, Betty, and Frankie, along with their brother Alva. Uncle Mike Winkle could be easily distinguished by his snow white hair. He could be seen sitting not far from his son "Dock" and his son-in-law Amos Hawk whose wife, Dora, and children, Maude, Homer, Charley, Bessie, Willie, and Margaret, would surely be present.

Aunt Mariah Surber could usually be seen up in front with Aunt Polly Ann Kibler sitting not far away. Among the boys present would possibly be Newt and Carey Winkle and the Benningtons, Will, Lew, Carey, Frank, and Newt; and maybe some of the girls there were Lizzie and Minnie Ruble, along with their niece Kitty Britton and her cousin Resa Pulliam.

Of course there were many more, but most vivid is the memory of the Sundays when there was no preaching, as

was commonly said, and Uncle Perry Surber had charge of the communion. He was not what might be called fluent but was very deliberate and, to my childish way of thinking, he apparently was never going to get to the prayer offered for the bread in which I had a vital interest. Just what communion was, I didn't know, but I did realize that the larger the congregation the smaller was the piece of "meeting cake" I could expect from Aunt "Mec", and I was not going to get any until Uncle Perry had finished his discourse and prayer.

I could go on about Union, but any who read this may know and remember it far better than I.

As our effort to tell of them reaches its conclusion, we tender our respect to George, Motaline, and the other pioneers whose hardships and perseverance helped make for us many things we now have and enjoy and take for granted.

It is well for us to go back and learn more about them and their daily lives, for only by doing this can realization be had that without them and their efforts this country of ours would never have existed.

Random Notes

The first census taken in Highland County showed the Lances and Fenders residing in New Market Township. Evidently White Oak Township was not founded until later.

Under date of August 18, 1806, a quaint document was recorded in Volume 7, Page 576, of Highland County, Ohio records, reading as follows:

We the subscribers whose names are annexed hereto doth hereby promise and oblige ourselves our heirs executors and administrators to pay or cause to be paid unto the Treasury of the county of Highland the sums of money annexed to each of our names in two yearly payments for the sole purpose of being applyed to the Public buildings for the said county of Highland provided the Legislature of the state of Ohio pass a law fixing the seat of Justice for the county of Highland permanently in the town of New Market. For the true and faithful performance of which we each of us have caused our hands and seals to be here into affixed this 13th day of August, 1806.

George Fender (his X mark)	\$10.00
George Bordon	10.00
John Lance	5.00
Adam Lance (his X mark)	10.00
Jacob Coffman	10.00
Godfrey Wilkin	5.00

Sixty-six other names are on the list, but their efforts were to no avail, for the county seat was moved to Hillsboro.

Neither George Fender nor his wife, Magdalena, could write their names, and all documents which they signed were with their mark. Adam Lance could write his name in Ger-

man, as evidenced by the deeds and other documents in Virginia, but after he came to Ohio he also made his mark over his inscribed English signature. His wife, Catherine (Granny), always made her mark whether the signature was English or German.

From Williams Brothers' "History of Ross and Highland Counties," published at Cleveland, Ohio in 1880, an incident is recorded telling about a grist mill being built near the present site of Mowrystown by George Barngrove before 1812. It is further stated that George Fender was helping with the construction, and while thus employed an old bear and two large cubs came into view and were treed in a large poplar which stood where the present (1880) mill now is located. George then killed all of them by shooting them out of the tree:

From "State Centennial History of Highland County and Ohio," by Rev. J. W. Klise, published 1902, is taken the following:

"J. Frank Fender is a descendant of George Fender one of the pioneers of White Oak Township. George a native of Virginia was married there to Magdalena Lance. In the fall of 1801. with his family and father-in-law, Adam Lance and his family settled in White Oak Township, Highland County, Ohio.

"Early Settlement of Highland County," by Daniel Scott, Esq., printed at Gazette Office of Hillsboro, Ohio in 1890, says on page 64:

"The same fall (1801-2) Adam Lance and George Fender moved from Virginia and settled in the neighborhood of the Davidson and Finleys on White Oak."

The name Magdalena was not generally carried as such down through the Fender line, but on July 31, 1862, Alexander Purdy married Delana Fender, and the name "Delana" would seem to be an abbreviation of Magdalena. Delana

more, as evidenced by the fact that the same person was
found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880. The
fact that the same person was found in the same place
(Cassidy) always makes for great interest in the
history of the country.

From William Cassidy, Sheriff of Cass County,
I have learned that the same person was found in the
same place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact that the
same person was found in the same place in 1881 as in
1880 makes for great interest in the history of the
country. It is further stated that the same person was
found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact
that the same person was found in the same place in
1881 as in 1880 makes for great interest in the history
of the country. It is further stated that the same
person was found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880.

From the Cass County Sheriff, it is learned that
the same person was found in the same place in 1881
as in 1880. The fact that the same person was found
in the same place in 1881 as in 1880 makes for great
interest in the history of the country.

The same person was found in the same place in 1881
as in 1880. The fact that the same person was found
in the same place in 1881 as in 1880 makes for great
interest in the history of the country. It is further
stated that the same person was found in the same
place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact that the same
person was found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880
makes for great interest in the history of the country.

The same person was found in the same place in 1881
as in 1880. The fact that the same person was found
in the same place in 1881 as in 1880 makes for great
interest in the history of the country. It is further
stated that the same person was found in the same
place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact that the same
person was found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880
makes for great interest in the history of the country.

The same person was found in the same place in 1881
as in 1880. The fact that the same person was found
in the same place in 1881 as in 1880 makes for great
interest in the history of the country. It is further
stated that the same person was found in the same
place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact that the same
person was found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880
makes for great interest in the history of the country.

The same person was found in the same place in 1881
as in 1880. The fact that the same person was found
in the same place in 1881 as in 1880 makes for great
interest in the history of the country. It is further
stated that the same person was found in the same
place in 1881 as in 1880. The fact that the same
person was found in the same place in 1881 as in 1880
makes for great interest in the history of the country.

Purdy was the daughter of George Jr. (Uncle George) Fender.

The changing of female names into what was commonly known as a "nick name" is interesting in the records, for in many instances it took the place of the original. Here are some examples:

Mary became Molly and Polly

Mary Ann became Polly Ann

Elisabeth became Betsy, Bessie, and Lizzie

Katherine became Caty, Katy, and Kitty

Cornelia became Neal

Margaret became Maggie and Peggy

Sarah became Sally and Sis

Amelia became Milly

Frances became Fanny

Jane became Jennie

Martha became Patsy and Mattie

Rebecca became Becky

Olive became Ollie

The Page County branch of Finters (Fenders) has among its members:

Dr. Hubert Finter, Stanley, Va.

Carlton Finter (Bank Official) Stanley, Va.

Charles W. Finter (Manufacturer) Luray, Va.

Clyde Finter (Farmer) Stanley, Va.

Perry C. Finter (Farmer) Luray, Va.

The names Kibler, Kiblar, Kiblinger, and Gibler show in both early Pennsylvania and Virginia records, but they undoubtedly were all the same at one time. The question in Ohio has always concerned the cause of the division between the Kiblers and Giblers, and it is of interest to learn from old records that three marriages took place between Fenders and Giblers (Kiblers) as follows:

On November 26, 1835, John Fender married Catherine Gibler.

On September 29, 1836, Jacob Fender married Anna Gibler.

On May 24, 1832, Isaac Gibler married Elizabeth Fender.

Neither comment nor explanation is offered, but the name in all three instances in the official records is spelled Gibler.

The Fenders and Lances named their children with ordinary names, such as John, William, Katherine, Elizabeth and similar ones, and one must wonder how the name Chaffalio came into the family. But it did come, for on November 11, 1860, Chaffalio Fender married John B. Faris.

The Fenders, with but few exceptions, were farmers. Considering the number of descendants of George and Magdalena, it seems remarkable that so few of them entered the professional, merchandising, or other fields of work.

It would be interesting to know what became of George's rifle; since percussion caps came into existence much later, it must have been of the flint rock type—this assumption also seems to be confirmed by the bear story. The gun was undoubtedly what was then called a "Long Bess" and had a walnut stock with brass butt plate and had similar wood half enclosing the barrel and extending to the end of it.

It would also be interesting to know what became of George and Magdalena's family bible. They unquestionably had one, and no doubt it was printed in German. Zion Church in Virginia was German Lutheran, all its early records are kept in German, and all its early ministers delivered their sermons in that language. The Lances all attended this church, (we are sorry that the same cannot be said of the Fenders) hence we assume that our pioneers' bible was in German, and we wish we knew what became of it.

The November 28 1881, issue of the
On September 28 1881, issue of the
On May 24 1881 issue of the
The

Notice concerning the publication of the
in all cases in which it is found to be
The

The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the

The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the

The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the

The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the
The January 28 1881 issue of the

Early settlers always tried to build their homes on a hill for drainage, near a good spring for drinking water, and convenient to as many sugar maple trees as possible, for tree molasses, as they called it, and maple sugar were important parts of their food. I don't know where the "sugar camp" was at the old Fender home, but we are fairly certain that it was not far away.

One of the most notorious train robbers operating in Texas during the 1870's was Sam Bass who was born in Indiana but drifted to the Southwest and became an outlaw until killed. The story of his life says, "Sam's father, Daniel Bass, had been a tall hearty man, sober, industrious, and thrifty. He had belonged to the Baptist Church but joined the Methodists after his second marriage. He was born in Ashe County, North Carolina on May 3, 1821, a son of John and Sarah Fender Bass." In as much as the name is spelled Fender, we think she was a member of the Shenandoah, branch, but how related or to whom, we do not know. Did some of the Fenders emigrate to North Carolina, or did John Bass live in Virginia and marry her there? We don't know, but the name Fender appearing as it does in "The Life of Sam Bass" at least permits conjecture.

Perhaps someone will later delve and dig deeper into the buried past of our Fenders and Lances, and if they do, I hope it will be as interesting to them as it was to me and that they unearth more in a better way than I did.

To any who may receive this and feel that they or theirs have been slighted, I can only offer the honest excuse of unintentional omission, along with the regret that all relatives could not be remembered in fuller detail.

END

